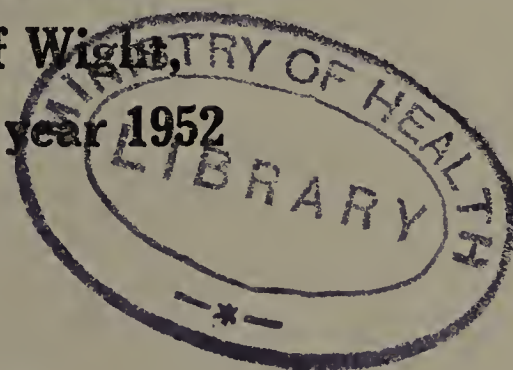


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Annual Report

On the Health of the
Borough of Newport,
Isle of Wight,
for the year 1952



BY

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L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION
THROUGH THEIR COMMITTEE.

Newport, I.W.:

YELF BROS., LTD., Printers, Holyrood Street.

COUNTY HALL,
NEWPORT, I.W.

December, 1953.

*To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Newport for the year 1952.

The Live Birth Rate has decreased slightly from 14·8 to 13·4 but adjusted by the comparative factor it is 16·2.

The Crude Death Rate has decreased from 13·0 to 11·5 but adjusted by the comparative factor it is 10·0 per 1,000.

The Still Birth Rate has decreased from 38·3 to 14·8.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has fallen from 26·6 to 18·8 per 1,000. The Death Rate of Legitimate Infants has fallen from 25·0 to 20·24 while the Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants has fallen from 47·62 to nil.

There were no cases of Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, or Poliomyelitis.

It will be noticed that certain samples of raw milk taken for examination for tuberculous infection, while giving negative results in respect of this disease are reported upon as having *Brucella Abortus* present.

Brucella Abortus is a germ fairly widespread in cattle and from its presence in milk it finds its way into various dairy products.

In susceptible human beings the ingestion of this organism may produce a condition known as Undulant Fever, the symptoms of which vary in degree from being most mild to an insidious illness with irregular fever, profuse sweating, chills and pains in the joints and muscles.

The only certain preventive measure in this disease is the ceasing to use raw milk. Pasteurized milk and dairy products are safe. Raw milk if used should be boiled.

Owing to the mildness in form that the disease may take it may be assumed that the majority of cases are missed and never diagnosed; in consequence it is difficult to ascertain accurate information with regard to the actual number of cases which occur.

The plight of the aged in many cases calls for a great amount of sympathy. There is the case perhaps of the last survivor of a family, an old man or an old woman, who has lived in the same house all their lives.

A time inevitably comes when they are no longer properly able to take care of themselves. Because of physical disability the upper part of the houses ceases to be used and of course ceases to be cleaned. Housework of necessity is reduced to a minimum, meals are frugal and it becomes an ordeal even to light the fire.

The majority, if not all of these cases, suffer from malnutrition and their plight is worsened by the consequential weakness. There is a danger of their falling into the fire or setting fire to the property.

Their personal habits become less nice ; person, clothes and bedding remain unwashed. Inevitably vermin make their appearance and gradually the all too familiar picture of gross neglect is completed.

In many cases there are no relatives to help but in some, although they exist they are unwilling, to their great disgrace to raise a finger to help.

Frequently the old person is exceptionally proud and resents any suggestion that assistance is required. Persuasion is used with great patience in an attempt to remove such persons to a place where they may receive care and attention. Failing the success of this the Authority is reluctantly forced to take compulsory powers for the person's welfare under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or to remove them to accommodation provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1947.

During the year it became necessary to remove a man of ninety who was living alone, in this way.

It is a regrettable fact that on September 8th, 1939, the work of slum clearance ceased and has not been restarted, action being virtually restricted to individual unfit houses.

In considering the condition of many occupied houses today it must be remembered that few or no repairs have been done for years and in certain cases the properties are those which were at one time condemned and never vacated or have been reoccupied because of the housing shortage.

Conditions in many instances are deplorable but there are always some people who will occupy this type of property

because it is cheap or they have nowhere better to go. It is tragic that children are expected to be reared in such surroundings, and the aged and infirm drag out a mere existence there.

There is a need for the allocating of a prescribed percentage of all newly-built Council houses to persons requiring to be rehoused from slums.

Owing to the application of the principles of preventive medicine combined with the anti-biotic drugs, many of the causes of death which were feared only a few years ago have been dramatically reduced. This success should not cause the relaxation of all the preventive means in our power such as vaccination and inoculation ; these are the mainstay of controlling many of our killing diseases. Antibiotics cannot be regarded as a panacea for all our ills for we have learned that germs can by familiarity with them, grow to be resistant to them in certain cases.

The prevention of deaths and ill health from diseases is not the sole concern of the Health Department. It must point out where danger in other fields lie.

Preventable deaths are occurring in the homes of the people and on the highways. It has been stated that these are the places of greatest danger at the moment. More accidents occur in the home and on the road than elsewhere.

In the home the causes should be obvious but frequently are not. It should be a thing of the past to see a child severely disfigured for life by preventable burns and scalds.

However, the overcrowded conditions under which many people are living invite accidents. One is only too familiar with the family living in one or two rooms, with a tiny area of floor space between the beds and the wall. A baby's cot may be jammed in any available space and a table to eat off may be alongside the bed. For space reasons the pram may be used as a cot.

In certain cases where the pram is so used in an upstairs " flat," the pram has to be carried upstairs at least once a day.

These sort of conditions make accidents in the home almost inevitable.

But accidents in more spacious homes do occur from small omissions ; the absent fire guard, the pan handles projecting over the edge of the stove, the boiling tea near the edge of the table where little hands can make a sudden grab

with possibly disastrous results ; the mat on the highly polished floor (a death trap especially for those advanced in years), the loose stair carpet, the gas tap within reach of the children ; a quick survey in almost any home will reveal the existing hazards and suggest means of reducing or eliminating them.

On the roads the causes of injury to life and limb are many and varied with the human factor predominating over the physical. Bad manners seems to be the commonest personal cause.

From the physical or topographical point of view I feel it is my duty again to draw attention to the death trap conditions existing at Binfield Corner at the junction of the East Cowes and Fairlee Roads.

Accidents have happened there, where the field of vision is restricted not only by the angle of the road junction but by the high hump in Fairlee Road. The flattening out of this hump would in my opinion provide a great contribution to road safety in the Borough.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MILLS,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, 1952.

Medical Officer of Health—

JOHN MILLS, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (ENG)., L.R.C.P.
(LOND.), D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Meat & Food Inspector—

F. K. AZE, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector—

L. C. COOPER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	15,530
Population (Registrar General's Figures)	...					19,900
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1952) per						
rate books	...	...	...	...		5,380
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£146,880
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£588/11/9

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated						
resident population	...	...	...	...		13·4
Comparative factor	...	...	...	...		1·09
Comparative Birth Rate	...	...	...	...		14·6
Still Birth rate per 1000 total (live and still						
births)	...	...	...	...	...	14·8
Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated						
resident population	...	...	...	...		11·5
Comparative factor	...	...	...	...		0·87
Comparative Death Rate	...	...	...	...		10·0
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy						
childbirth :—						
Rate per 1000 total (live and still births)						Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—						
All infants per 1000 live births	...					18·8
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate						
live births	...	...	...	...		20·24
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate						
live births	...	...	...	...		Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...		20
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...		Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...					Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)						Nil

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births was 266 of which 247 were legitimate and 19 illegitimate. The live birth rate was 13·4 per 1000 living ; the birth rate for England and Wales being 15·3.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 228 which gives a death rate of 11·5 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, the death rate for England and Wales being 11·3.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 18·8 per 1000 registered live births ; the rate for England and Wales generally was 27·6.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspections under the Public Health Act	...	...	553
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	460
Drainage Inspections	...	...	406
Tests, water, smoke chemicals, etc.	...	...	69
Visits to Watershed area	...	...	18
„ Camping sites, etc.	...	...	67
„ Infectious disease investigations	...	...	20
„ Knackers Yard	...	...	12
„ Shops Act Premises	...	...	27
„ Factories	...	...	144
„ Outworkers	...	...	11
„ Food preparation premises	...	...	109
„ Food shops and food stores	...	...	167
„ Ice Cream premises	...	...	48
„ Ice Cream (H.T. Regs.)	...	...	11
„ Bakehouses	...	...	34
„ School Kitchens	...	...	9
„ Dairies	...	...	32
„ Pet Animals Act Premises	...	...	3
„ Rag Flock Act Premises	...	...	8
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	602
TOTAL			2,810
Complaints received	...	...	259
Informal Notices served	...	...	275
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	210
Statutory Notices served—			
(a) Public Health Act	...	...	5
(b) Housing Act	...	...	1
Nuisances abated	...	...	173

Water Samples—

(a) Drinking Water	...	...	...	...	52
(b) Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	6

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
No. Killed	3407	2925	3081	5641	15,054
No. Inspected	3407	2925	3081	5641	15,054
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	20	6	2	15	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1078	9	67	411	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	32·2	—	2·2	7·6	
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	42	2	—	6	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	313	2	—	201	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10·4	—	—	3·7	
	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Total meat condemned	40	6	3	11	
Other Foodstuffs	1	12	2	2	
Fish	1	6	3	24	
	43	6	1	9	

In addition 4,841 tins of foodstuffs were destroyed.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Two slaughterhouses are in use in the Borough.

- (1) Heytesbury Farm Slaughterhouse, Newport.
Occupied by M.O.F. and used for slaughter of Beasts, Sheep and Calves.
- (2) 35, 37, and 39, Scarrots Lane, Newport, Slaughterhouse occupied by Messrs. A. W. Abraham & Co., Ltd., and used for slaughter of bacon pigs, cottagers pigs and pigs for retail butchering for M.O.F.

During the year 602 visits were made to these premises, which was an increase of 73 over the previous year. The total number of animals slaughtered was 3,970 more than

the previous year mainly on account of an increase of 2,893 pigs.

Since 1948 the number of beasts slaughtered has increased by 75% and the number of pigs by 230%. The slaughterhouses continue to be well maintained and the managements have continued to co-operate at all times.

Overtime meat inspection was carried out on 35 weekdays.

ICE CREAM.

At 31st December, 1952, there were 67 premises registered for storage and 2 premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream.

Of 29 samples taken five were classified as unsatisfactory i.e. 4 in Grade 3 and 1 in Grade 4. The premises which supplied those unsatisfactory samples were given special attention and later sampling showed an improvement from Grades 3 and 4, to 1.

Results of samples are as follows :—

Total No. taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
29	14	10	4	1	
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		

FOOD PREMISES.

378 inspections were made with regard to premises where food is stored, prepared or sold. This number includes cafes, fried fish shops, bakehouses and school kitchens. Structurally the majority of food premises are reasonably good and every effort is made to persuade rather than compel proprietors to improve conditions. Many of them do so without notice from the Council. In the case of the school canteens the County Medical Officer of Health is informed and the Council's requirements are met. The personal element is the most important factor in clean food production and the avoidance of food poisoning, and whilst legislation can require certain standards of fitness for premises and certain codes of personal hygiene, it is often far more difficult to enforce the latter. Much useful ground in this direction can be covered by home influence and school lectures.

HOUSING.

(1) Number of Houses inspected under the Public Health Act—180.

Number of informal notices served—159.

Number of statutory notices served—5.

(2) Number of houses inspected under the Housing Act—42.

Number of informal notices served—Nil.

Number of statutory notices served—1.

Overcrowding.

Number of informal notices served—Nil.

Number of inspections—3.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.
PART I OF THE ACT.

Premises	INSPECTIONS.			
	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	22	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	123	122	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	47	—	—	—
TOTAL	192	144	1	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Found	Remed'd	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	to H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	34	37	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	35	28	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.**OUTWORKERS.**

Section 110

Section 111

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Lampshades	29	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	30	—	—	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLY.

The following samples of water were taken for Bacteriological Examination during the year and the results were as follows :—

	No. of samples satisfactory	No. of samples unsatisfactory
Idlecombe Well	5	1 (October)
A & B Bores, Bowcombe	3	NIL
Bowcombe Well	8	NIL
South Orchard Bore Carisbrooke	2	NIL
North Orchard Bore	4	NIL
East Orchard	3	NIL
Carisbrooke Well	8	NIL
Tap at 39 Quay Street	1	NIL
Various Tap samples (Ice lolly premises)	3	NIL
Lukely Stream	3	3 (January)
Marvel Farm Tap water	3	NIL
Marvel Farm Lodge tap water	1	NIL
Watergate Farm Well	2	2
TOTAL	46	6

SWIMMING POOLS.

Bacteriological Samples.	Unsatisfactory	Date
Seaclose Pool 2	NIL	
Little Canada 2	NIL	
Lakeside 2	1	27.8.52.

Lakeside Pool closed before a follow-up sample could be taken.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

32 visits were paid to dairies during the year including the pasteurisation and bottling plant at the Isle of Wight Creameries. Every effort is made to ensure that milk is handled satisfactorily but it is to be regretted that from 1949

the control of cowsheds has been taken from the Local Authorities. There still continues to be considerable misuse of milk bottles by certain members of the public and it does not appear to be generally understood that the bottles are the property of the milk supplier and that their use or retention for any private purposes by customers is wrong. Bottles are frequently returned to dairies after having been used for holding paint, paraffin, turps, etc. In the interest of the public and to comply with the requirements of a local authority, great care is taken to ensure that bottles are clean and sterile and that bottling is only carried out at suitable premises. It is doubtful whether any legislation would be effective in preventing such misuse and the only solution appears to be the education of certain members of the public.

KNACKERS YARDS.

The two knackers yards in the Borough continue to be licensed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. 12 inspections were made and the trades carried on satisfactorily. In one case certain improvements have been suggested and the work is to be put in hand.

HOUSING.

One of the most urgent problems is the sub-standard house which cannot be made fit at a reasonable expense. Unless a start is made with a slum clearance and re-housing programme the effect will be cumulative and in another ten years the number of unfit houses will be greatly increased. It is very difficult to serve notices for repairs to such properties and even a small amount of repair work requires an expenditure of years of rent.

PEST CONTROL.

Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which deals with rats and mice is carried out in the Borough by the Isle of Wight (Rodents Destruction) Joint Committee.

Disinfestation of premises for other vermin is carried out by the Public Health Department under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors or by private persons on the advice of the Department. This is particularly important in the case of food premises where every precaution must be taken to ensure that the correct vermicide is used and where it may be necessary to require structural works to make the premises vermin proof.

DRAINAGE.

Notices were served during the year where necessary for the provision of, renewal, repair and cleansing of drainage systems. Apart from the nuisance caused directly to the occupier of a premises it is often found that a nuisance from defective drains first becomes apparent on other premises and in such a case great care has to be taken to trace the source of nuisance accurately. This branch of the Sanitary Inspectors work produces a steady cumulative benefit to the town when taken over a number of years, apart from the immediate abatement of existing nuisances.

STATUTORY NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Only 6 statutory notices, out of a total of 275 informal notices, were served. These were complied with and in no case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings for default. One person was convicted for allowing land to be used as a site for a moveable dwelling for more than 42 consecutive days without a licence from the Local Authority. Efforts were made without avail to persuade the person concerned to apply for a licence.

The large number of informal notices complied with indicates that the public co-operate in meeting the Council's requirements and in the case of the six statutory notices it is evident that there was considerable regard for the Council's authority as compliance was secured without the institution of legal proceedings.

FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACTS, 1944.

Samples of milk were taken during the year from herds whose milk is retailed raw without heat treatment. These samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, for the presence of live Tubercle Bacilli.

One of these milks was found to be positive and arrangements were at once made with the producers to have the milk heat treated at the plant of the Isle of Wight Creameries Ltd. The Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries took appropriate action to detect and deal with the offending animals.

Number of samples taken for T.B. during the	
year 1952	53
Number of samples found to be positive	1
Number of samples in which <i>Brucella Abortus</i>	
was isolated	3

Pasteurising premises have been subject to supervision and samples of pasteurised milk from these premises have been taken at the rate of four samples monthly. The results for the year under review were 100% satisfactory.

RAT INFESTATION.

Number of	Premises	...	...	...	...	6339
„ „	Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	1293
„ „	Bodies (Rats) recovered	...	...	...	...	303
„ „	Premises treated	...	...	...	...	757
„ „	Rats estimated killed	...	...	...	...	6500
„ „	Treatments for Mice	...	...	...	...	111
„ „	Sewer Treatments	...	...	...	...	2
„ „	Army Camps inspected	...	...	...	...	2
„ „	Ships inspected	...	...	...	...	42
„ „	Schools inspected	...	...	...	...	7

Council Refuse Tips and Sewage Beds kept under supervision and treated when necessary.

Sewers treated regularly as per Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries instructions, i.e. 10% Annual Test plus Maintenance 6-monthly if necessary.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

House refuse in the Borough is collected weekly.

No. of Vehicles Employed	Tonnage Collected	Vehicle Loads	Total Mileage	Disposal
3	4,730	Average 52 per week	15,595	Refuse Tip off Fairlee Road

Salvage.

Paper, 136 tons, 7 cwts. Rags, 7 tons, 8 cwts.
Metal, 18 tons, 17 cwts.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the above figures.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, was 72. There were no notifications of Diphtheria.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis)

DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	27	3	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	*4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Other diseases generally notifiable	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—
Polio- Encephalitis ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	24	—	—
Measles ...	17	3	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—
TOTALS	72	8	4

*This figure may include certain cases of Pneumonia which are not notifiable.

AGE AT DATE OF NOTIFICATION.

Age.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Food Poisoning	Polio-Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Meningococcal Infection.	Whooping Cough.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Paratyphoid
Under 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1 and under 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2 „ „ 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
3 „ „ 4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—
4 „ „ 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
5 „ „ 10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	7	—
10 „ „ 15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ „ 20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20 „ „ 35	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
35 „ „ 45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 „ „ 65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	27	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	17	1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home	In hospital				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS, 1952.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES.					DEATHS.				
	Totals	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
0 and under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 " 5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 " 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " 15	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 " 20	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
20 " 25	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 " 35	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 " 45	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 " 55	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 " 65	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Totals	22*	13	4	2	3	3	2	—	—	1

*Included in this total are four patients who have been transferred from the mainland.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
OCCURRING IN SCHOOLS

Mumps	...	...	7	Influenza	...	...	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	216	Influenzal colds	...	...	—
German Measles	...	...	50	Jaundice	...	...	—
Scabies	...	...	1				—
Ringworm	...	...	—				274
Impetigo	...	...	—				—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—
Diabetes	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	20
Coronary disease, angina	19	8
Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	4
Other heart diseases	28	24
Other circulatory diseases	6	4
Influenza	—	—
Pneumonia	3	1
Bronchitis	4	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
All other accidents	5	1
Suicide	1	—
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	138	90

